



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From April 20, till May 20.

Soon after the last report went to the press, a very considerable change in the weather took place. For nearly four weeks, there were few days in which a good deal of rain did not fall, and it now appears, that in many parts of the country, the occupiers of land were prevented from sowing either oats or flaxseed, until about the 15th inst. when the weather became dry; and even what was sown before the alteration, was so drenched with wet, and dried so suddenly, that in most of the strong clay soils, a crust was formed on the surface of the land, extremely prejudicial to the crops;—where this has been the case, the only remedy is to harrow and roll the ground.

Some will no doubt be prevented from trying this experiment, by a fear of tearing up the corn, but if they are induced to make the trial, they will find it succeed beyond their expectations. A single stroke of a harrow will break the crust, and set the plants at liberty without hurting them, and the roller will fasten any root that may have been a little loosened, and break the crusted earth into dust.

It is more difficult to point out what ought to be done for the relief of the flax, in such a situation. It is a tender plant, and will not come up through a crusted surface; and although the roller may probably break some of the tender buds, yet as there appears no other mode of relief, the trial ought to be made.

Provisions continue at a moderate price, and potatoes in particular have latterly been sold at a rate which will scarcely pay the farmer the original expense.

Wheat has advanced in price, but barley and oats keep stationary.

The grass lands in general look well, and the appearance of the meadows give us reason to expect a plentiful supply of hay.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

That bank-paper, whether of the national banks, or of private banks, is depreciated, is a fact forced on public notice, and virtually admitted by both sides in the late debates in the house of Commons, on the report of the Bullion committee. The admission of the fact is general, although attempts are made to disguise the consequences, and even ministers admit there can be no remedy for what they allow to be an evil, while the present system of immense foreign military expenditure is continued. They think they touch a sympathetic chord in the public mind, when they declaim on the impossibility of carrying on the war, without a large supply of paper-money. If the people were wise, such a mode of reasoning would be the best refutation of their own system, but to a war loving nation, it flatters their prejudices, and causes them to submit to any inconveniences, rather than give up what they have been taught, without proof, to consider as necessary to their safety, if not to their existence as a nation. Thus the mania of war receives additional strength, and is more deeply fixed by the craft used to persuade the nation to their undoing. Stocks may fall, additional loans made, immense taxes laid on, and to these the evils of a depreciated currency is added, but all must be borne, because the people are taught to consider their safety lies in carrying on a war, which has already produced all these evils, and if persevered in, is likely to entail many more. In the sober eye of reason, safety appears to lie in the opposite course, and peace is contemplated as better calculated to produce safety, and add to our strength, both political and commercial.

We have now a new era in the war, and in commerce. To look steadily forward to the consequences, and to calculate the final result, requires a strong head and a cool judgment. It was foreseen by a few of clearer discernment in 1797, at the time of the passing of the act to suspend payments in cash at the national banks, that the consequences which have followed, must take place, but the multitude passed over the signs of the times unregarded. When the national banks were exonerated from paying in specie, the inducement to send out large issues, both for political and commercial purposes, was clearly foreseen. When they were not under an engagement to pay in specie, they were freed from the necessary checks on their issues. Private bankers being bound to pay only in paper of the banks of England or Ireland, were only liable to such checks, as arose from the facility or difficulty with which such